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121 SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE

E. G. PEPPER, Manager.

### SUITS FOR WEAR ON STORMY DAYS

Leather, Waterproof Cloth, Rubberized Material, Among the Favorites.

#### RUBBER-SOLED ARMY BOOTS

Burdensome Footgear Is Displaced—Sou'wester Caps That Fishermen Wear, Some of the Innovations for Rainy Weather.

New York.—Women should take the rainy day seriously. They should not make up for it; they should prepare for it, advises a prominent fashion writer. The "making up" process may sound nice to philosophers, and it may appeal to flunkeys when translated in terms of coin; but when it applies to apparel, the philosophy and the practice are all wrong.

Can any woman answer the question as to why she should look her worst on a day when she needs to look her best? Why does she feel that every expression in life requires a certain kind of costume, except a day of bad weather? Thinking along the right track should make one confident that a special costume for a rainy day is as necessary as one for a dinner party. The average woman, in fact, the vast majority of women, will tell you that they wear out their old clothes when the skies are gray, the snow flies, and the rain soaks the atmosphere and floods the streets.

There are individuals who achieve in life the distinction of wearing old clothes as well as they do new ones; of investing any costume with a certain chic. But these are individuals, rare types among women who are envied by all the others and who are enabled, through this personal achievement, to be economical if they so desire. They are a class apart; they are not models for other women. No one can imitate them. An extraordinary distinction in dress is a gift, as Harry Lauder says, and not a habit.

Now, cutting out these women who may do anything they please in the realm of dress, there is a world of women to be guided, comforted and aided in the kind of clothes they save up for bad weather. If clothes cannot be worn in the sunshine, it is obvious that they are unbecoming, ungraceful, out of style. They must have serious defects, or they would continue in harness. Hung in the dark corners of the closet, and taken out only for the dark hours of the day, they cannot be expected to glorify or enhance a woman's

appearance. Yet, one finds almost invariably that these are the clothes which dot the streets on rainy days; that appear in the shops, and that do duty in luncheon.

And what is the result? A woman dresses herself in all the things that she dislikes and has all-around, goes about under a gray sky and finds herself accepting an invitation to lunch or shopping in for an afternoon (as when the sun is shining, the streets are dry, and she looks like the symbol of an old clothes shop).

War Brought in Leather. Although the military touches in women's costume have not been startling or aggressive, outside of the regulation uniforms worn by war workers, there has been an introduction of other fabrics than those worn in peace. Leather, for instance, Women had nothing whatever to do with this fabric, except for shoes and hand bags, until the constant usage of it by soldiers on the streets of cities gave rise to its introduction for women's clothes.



Beige-colored leather suit, with skirt opened and lapped at back. Umbrella, knitted muffler and velvet cap are in dark red.

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The British "warm," the woman's coat invented by the nation that has given to the world the best uniform produced by the war, is a garment that was taken up by women. Its usage suggested coats that were modeled editions of it.

Then leather skirts were taken up for sports last year, and they have been retained for rough weather in large cities. Leather has been worn in tan and in black and there are coats of it made of that shiny kind which one once saw on policemen.

Rubberized cloth was brought in by the war. Khaki-colored covert cloth and gabardine were returned to fashion through the war. Sheepskin collars and cuffs came about through its use as a lining for British coats. Extra-high leather boots have been emphasized since America went into the war, and now leather caps and hats with brims like the New England fishermen wear have come into fashion.

France brought out a host of new umbrellas since the war, because the French women were compelled to walk. The majority of Parisiennes put the bad weather down to the war, and there were Americans who thought along the same channel; but the probable truth is that the French woman, even of the poorest class, is not used to walking the streets in fair or foul weather, and when the war compelled



her to do this, through the lack of taxis and money, she found leather, oilskin and umbrella necessary.

Entire Leather Suit. One woman turns herself out on the street whenever her best clothes are indispensable in a sporting goods house. The skirt is narrow and short, slit in the back, then lapped over to allow room for walking. The trench coat is cut double-breasted, with large, bundle pockets and straight, stiff cuffs in which a woman now places her purse and handkerchief. The cap, the umbrella and the knitted muffler, which goes twice about the neck, are in dark red. The double row of buttons are made of leather, and tan shoes, with rubber soles and heels, are laced up as high as the new regulations will permit.

Leather is costly, you know, and every woman does not feel that she can indulge in it, but heavy brown tweed, which stands the rain in an admirable manner, is used as a substitute by another well-dressed woman. This has a short skirt heavily stitched at the hem, and the odd blouse, which looks like a jacket, goes over the shoulders, is fastened at each side of the chest, and has a muffler or an attached collar. The buttons on this suit are of leather, and the loops that go over them are of stitched tweed. There is a flat cap of brown leather, and the high shoes have no heels, but thick, extension soles and leather laces.

When Old Clothes Are Used. There are women who cling to their old suits and frocks for certain occasions. Nothing can divorce them from these garments as long as they hold together. Habit of mind compels these women to use these clothes for umbrella days, but the necessity for warmth may compel them to get a storm coat that covers all the shabbiness beneath and presents to the outside world that spick-and-span appearance which suggests that something new is at hand.

The best of these storm coats is of rubberized cloth, with cap to match. It is made like a chemise frock, with immense pockets at the hips, a turned-up cuff at the hem, and a wide, fichu collar that hugs the back of the neck and fastens across the chest with two leather buttons. The high-waisted belt fastens in front with a leather button.

Whatever else you eliminate in your rain apparel, don't omit pockets. They have taken a new lease of life. The soldiers have taught us their smartness, and necessity has taught us their convenience. They must be big enough

to hold packages, and warm enough to protect the hands. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### HARDEN HORSES FOR HARD SPRING WORK

Animals Often Pushed Beyond Limit at Start of Season.

Most Good Farmers Have Work Teams in Good Condition—Of Much Importance to Have Collar Fit to Avoid Sore Shoulders.

After a winter of comparative idleness horses are soft and are not able to stand long days of hard work. At the starting of spring's work, however, there is a tendency to rush the first crops in, particularly the small grain, "before more bad weather comes," and horses are often pushed beyond the limit of what they should endure. More is done in the long run to take it easy the first three or four days, rather than to let soft, ambitious horses push into work until sheer exhaustion compels them to quit. Crowding never pays at the start of spring's work.

Horses' shoulders are also out of condition for hard work at the commencing of spring. Most good farmers have their work teams well in flesh by spring. This means the collar that fits during the work season of the year before is too small at the beginning. It is a cruel mistake to use it if so small the shoulder is damaged by it. A good plan is to lay aside the regular collar and start with a soft cloth collar, the kind that may be bought for a dollar at most harness shops. In a few days or weeks the shoulder is down to normal and then the regular leather collar may be used and it will fit. When all folks learn that the collar should be fitted to the horse instead of the horse to the collar there will be less ill treatment of "man's noblest servant."

### MUCH MEAT WAS INSPECTED

Million Head More of Cattle Slaughtered in October, 1918, Than in October, 1917.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The meat inspection service of the United States department of agriculture supervised the slaughtering of over a million head more cattle in October, 1918, than in October, 1917. That additional protection to the American table came as the result of additional wartime tasks.

### UNSAFE SOURCES OF FARM WATER SUPPLY

Streams, Ponds, Ditches and Reservoirs Unsatisfactory.

Temperature Is Not Pleasing Presence of More or Less Polluting Matter Is Certain—Some Hints on Ice Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Streams, ponds, irrigation ditches and small open reservoirs are unsatisfactory and unsafe sources of farm water supply. The subject is covered in Farmers' Bulletin 941, "Water Systems for Farm Homes," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

The temperature of such water is not satisfactory, and the presence of more or less polluting matter is certain. Often the carcasses of farm animals are found therein. In thousands of cases the domestic supply is taken directly from irrigation ditches. Other instances a cistern, often with a filter, is filled at such times as the ditch water runs clearest. Often the reservoirs are necessary to collect storm runoff for the use of stock, and occasionally they are used as sources of domestic water and ice supplies.

Under favorable conditions, when the basin is large and deep (10 feet or more), the bottom free of mud, manure or other organic matter, the surroundings clean, and the circulation good, the quality of surface water may be improved by long storage. However, the conditions are seldom realized on the farm, and the amount of improvement or purification is never certain.

The only safe course is to avoid drinking water from any surface source unless such water has been purified by filtration or sterilized by boiling or by chemicals. Prudence dictates that ice gathered from shallow, unclean sources should not be brought in contact with food and drinking water. It is particularly important to reject snow ice and the first melt or so of clear ice formed.—From Farmers' Bulletin 941, Office of Public Roads.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES

Tankage is valuable for broad sheep. The sheep shed or barn should be entirely waterproof. Corn silage, unhusked corn and ever hay are all splendid roughage foods.